निर्यातकों के समक्ष आर्थिक संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार कालीन निर्माताओं और निर्यातकों को पर्याप्त आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराने के लिए एक पृथक कालीन वित्त निगम की स्थापना करने पर विचार कर रही है ? और

(ग) इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत) : (क) इस समय कालीन निर्यात में कोई भी आर्थिक संकट सुस्पष्ट नहीं है ।

(ख) एक पृथक कालीन वित्त निगम की स्थापना करने का कोई भी प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Revival of Sick Textile Mills

1723. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA:

SHRI R. T. GOPALAN:

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of sick textile mills in the country at present;

(b) what is the number of textile mills which had gone sick during the past 5 years and what are the reasons for growing sickness in textile industry;

(c) what is the number of sick textile mills taken over by the National Textile Corporation during the last 3 years, year-wise;

(d) whether any measures have been taken to revive the old and sick textile mills; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what progress have been made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) As on 30th September, 1991, 107 textile mills are reportedly lying closed in the country.

(b) 35 textile mills had gone sick during the past 5 years. The main reason for sickness is competition from the decentralised powerloom sector units and the organised mill sector losing ground to powerlooms in the decentralised sector on account of their greater cost effectiveness. Other causes are excess capacity low productivity, due to lack of modernisation and excess labour, increase in cost of inputs etc.

(c) During the last 3 years (1988-89 to 1990-91) neither Central Government nor NTC has taken over the management of any of the textile mills in the country.

(d) and (e) Government had set up a Nodal Agency to evolve and implement packages for the revival of closed/sick textile mills found to be viable. Government has also set up a Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to determine and enforce the preventive ameliorative and remedial measures for the revival of sick industrial units. The facility of special loan at concessional rate is being given to weak but viable units.

Production in BICL, Kanpur

1724. PROF. SAURIN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding rate of production achieved during the past six months in the subsidiary companies and in the units or branches of the British India Corporation Limited;

(b) what are the details of employees terminated as well as recruited during the period;

(c) whether it is also a fact that erratic ways of management have

added up losses in this Government company;

(d) whether the Chief Executive has been mostly away from the company during the period;

(e) whether Government is hesitant to change the management despite complaints; and

(f) if so, what are the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) A statement is enclosed. (*See* below).

(b) During the last six months services of 16 permanent workers have been terminated in BIC Ltd. and its subsidiary companies. Recruitment of 5 employees of various categories have been made.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

Statement

The plant utilisation percentage (Rate of Production for 1990-91 and 1991-92 (upto Oct. 91) is as follows:

	Utilisation Percentage	
	1990-91	1991-92 (April to Oct. 91)
WOOLEN UNITS :		
—Spinning:		
Worsted	37·0	29·7
Woollen	50·0	40·2
—Weaving (Power Loom)	43·0	34·9
COTTON UNITS:		
—The Elgin Mills Co. Ltd.		
Spinning	60·5	22·2
Weaving	77·9	40·3
— Cawnpore Textiles Ltd.		
Spinning	75·5	49·8
Weaving	84·9	71·2